2019 Emlenton Water Company
PWSID# PA6610019

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Emlenton Water Company water system (public water supply ID- PA6610019), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 724.347.7418 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Emlenton water system comes from the Allegheny River. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the surface water source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water").

The sources of drinking water (tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

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Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	1.8	1.4 - 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	100%	100 - 100.0%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, NTU	0.29	0.02 - 0.29	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Disinfection Byproducts- For Haloacetic Acids and TTHMs, the level detected is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages. Range of Detections is the range of results (lowest to highest) at individual sampling sites.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	45.9	17.8 - 77.6	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	64.6	30.6 - 125.5	80	NA	2019	N	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.05	NA	2	2	2019	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminants	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.2	1.15	1.15 - 2.75	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	**Range of Removal Required**	**Range of Percent Removal Achieved**	**Number of Quarters out of compliance**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
TOC	25 - 45	34.4 - 54.5	0	2019	N	Naturally present in the environment

*****Compliance is determined by a running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly. All of the quarterly RAAs met compliance.

Lead and Copper Results (Tap Samples)

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	ND	16	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead, ppb	ND	16	0	15	0	2019	N	

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Aqua is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your cold water tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Monitoring for Cryptosporidium (a naturally occurring microbial pathogen) was conducted in 2019 under a national program that was instituted in 2009 on raw (untreated) water samples from our source, the Allegheny River. Cryptosporidium was detected in 5 of 18 raw water samples. Additional samples are required to be taken in 2020. Once monitoring is complete, an average of all the sample results will be used to determine if any additional treatment is required to meet regulatory requirements. Our water treatment processes are designed to remove Cryptosporidium. Complete removal of all organisms at all times cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, immuno-compromised individuals (people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

Notes:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.